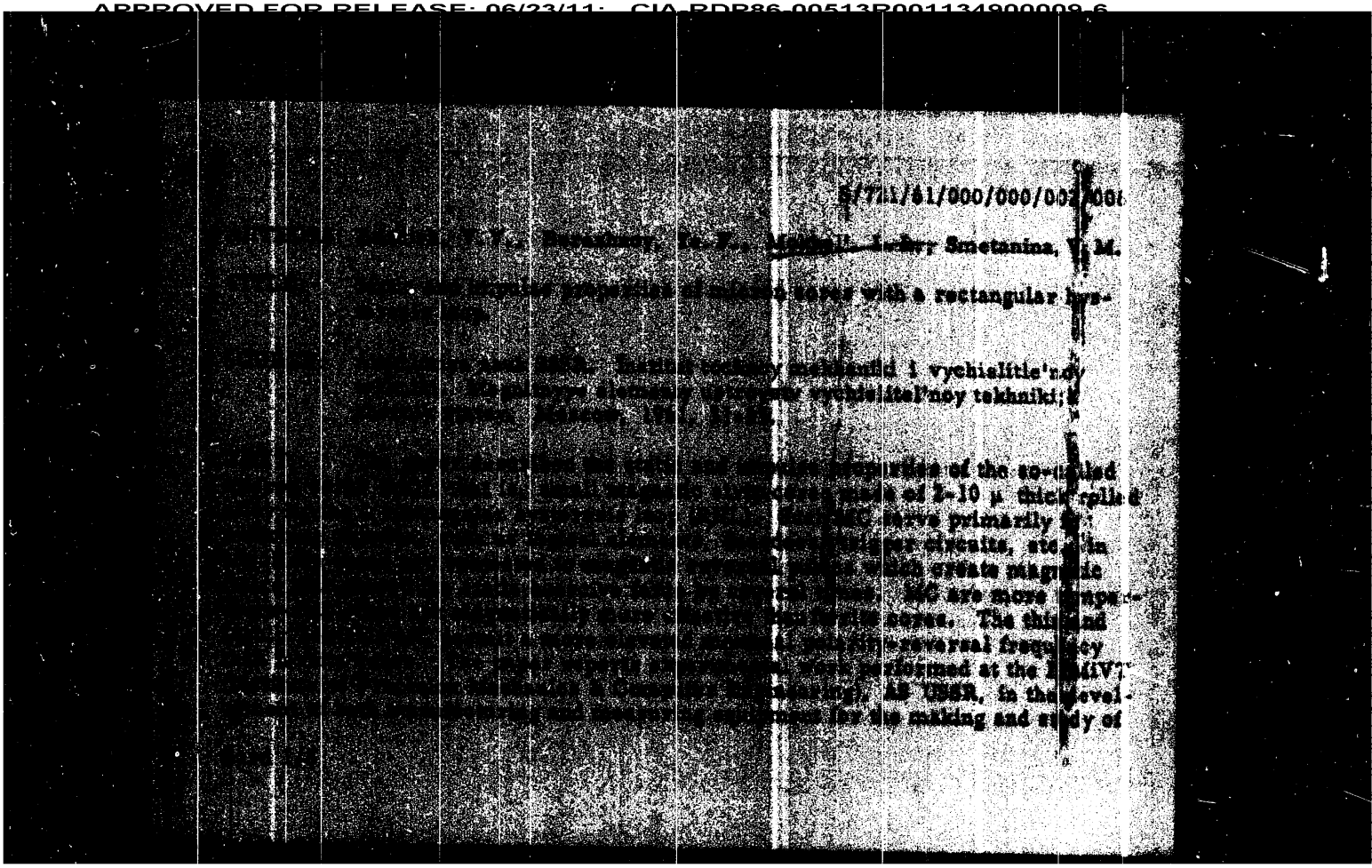
[illegible] of micron cores S/721/61/000/000/002/006

[illegible] dimensions: thickness 2, 3, 5, and 10 μ ; strip width [illegible] 1.6, [illegible] 5, and 8 mm; number of strip coils [illegible] alloys 79NM (79NM), 79NMA (79NMA), 34HKMΠ [illegible] developed by the [illegible] of Precision Alloys of the [illegible] Metallurgy) were em- [illegible] similar static and im- [illegible] fairly good. A 5-μ thick [illegible] 2- and 3-μ cores of 79NM have [illegible] (0.3 and 0.4 6- μsec). Cores made [illegible] changes in output signal up to [illegible] impulses in fields ex- [illegible] the respective frequency attains [illegible] 300 kcps. Optimal static [illegible] coefficient for 5-μ [illegible] field exceeding 5 times the [illegible] of cores made of the [illegible] in detail. The use of MC made of [illegible] 0.5 μ and less is recommended [illegible] of kcps and of the alloy [illegible] frequencies of the order of tens of [illegible]



BARDIZH, V.V.; BEREZHNOY, Ye.F.; MOKHEI', L.L.; SMETANINA, V.M.

[Static and pulse characteristics of miniature cores with rectangular hysteresis loop]Staticheskie i impul'snye svoistva mikronnykh serdechnikov s priamougol'noi petlei gisterezisa. Moskva, ITM i VT AN SSSR, 1961. 60 p.
(MIRA 15:9)

(Cores (Electricity))
(Electronic calculating machines)

MIKHALEV, V.G.; MOKHEL', L.L.

[Device for pulse testing of microthin cores] Pribor dlia impul'snykh ispytanii mikronnykh serdechnikov. Moskva, In-t tochnoi mekhaniki i vychislitel'noi tekhniki Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 29 p. (MIRA 15:4)

(Cores (Electricity)—Testing)
(Pulse techniques (Electronics))

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S/044/60/000/003/010/012
C111/C222

AUTHORS: Gutenmakher, L.I., Avrakh, M.L., Vissonova, I.A., Mokhel', L.L. and Kholyshova, A.F.

TITLE: Magnetic devices free of contacts for control systems

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no.3, 1960, 170, abstract 3556. (Avtomat. upravleniye i vychisl. tekhn. M., Mashgiz, 1958, 113-145)

TEXT: The authors describe assemblies and blocks of a number of devices using ferrite and oksifer cores which were designed in the laboratoriya elektromodelirovaniya AN SSSR (laboratory for electrical modeling of the Academy of Sciences USSR) as well as a long-term storage device with condensers. The authors give data on an operating mock-up of a computer with magnetic units and a long-term operative capacity and magnetic storage device with a magnetic control for 1024 numbers and the velocity of recording and reading of 10 microseconds.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

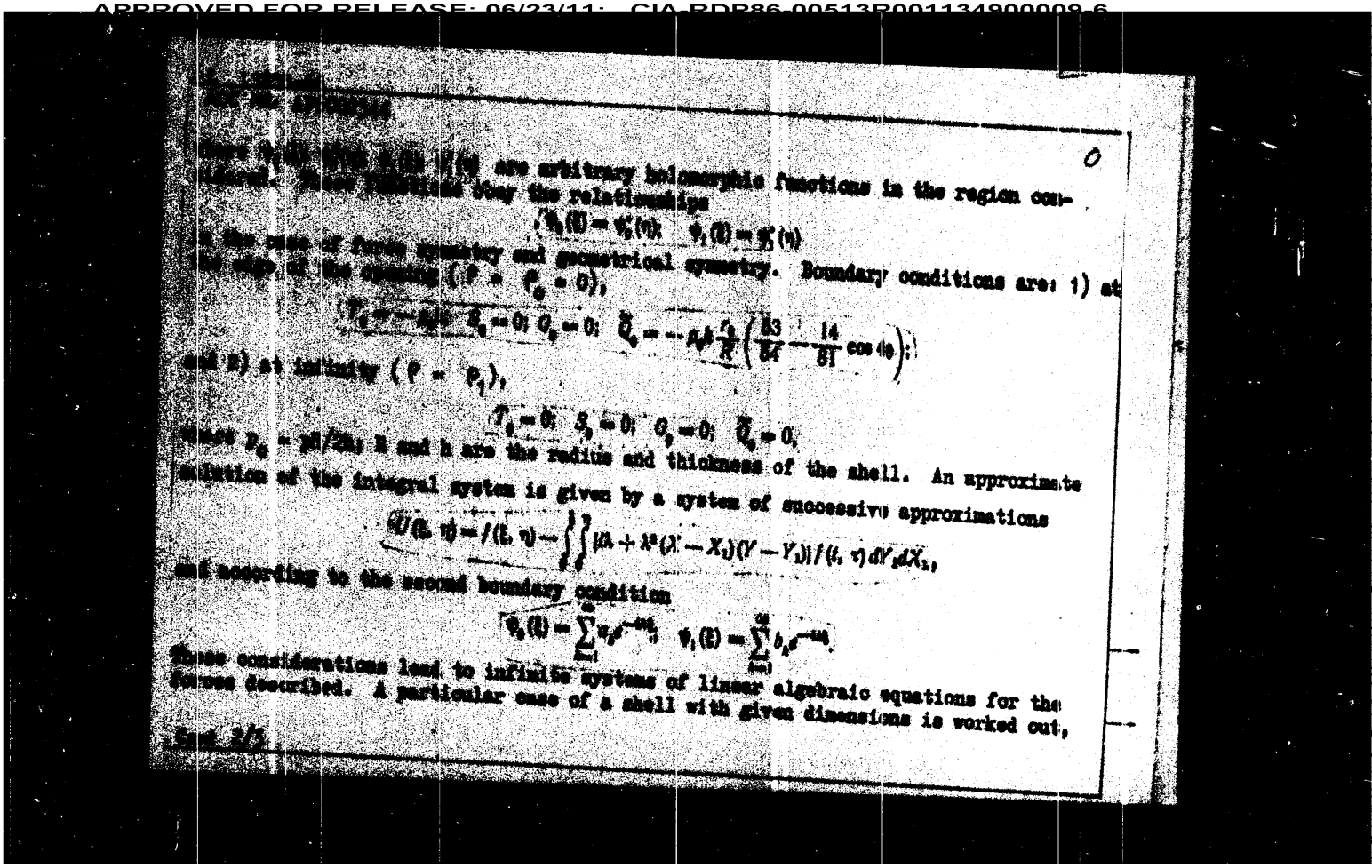
Card 1/1

L 1[illegible]
ACC NR: A[illegible]

[illegible] the coefficient of force concentration is solved and plotted in the x – y plane. [illegible] has: 10 equations and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 20May65/ ORIG REF: 006

Card 3/3



0

... are arbitrary holomorphic functions in the region con-
... these functions obey the relationships

$$\psi_0(\xi) = \psi_0(\eta); \quad \psi_1(\xi) = \psi_1(\eta)$$

... the case of force symmetry and geometrical symmetry. Boundary conditions are: 1) at
... edge of the opening ($\rho = \rho_0 = 0$),

$$T_0 = -q_0 h; \quad S_0 = 0; \quad G_0 = 0; \quad \tilde{G}_0 = -\mu_0 h \frac{r_0}{R}\left(\frac{53}{64} - \frac{14}{81}\cos 4\theta\right);$$

and 2) at infinity ($\rho = \rho_1$),

$$T_0 = 0; \quad S_0 = 0; \quad G_0 = 0; \quad \tilde{G}_0 = 0,$$

where $\mu_0 = \mu h/2R$; R and h are the radius and thickness of the shell. An approximate
solution of the integral system is given by a system of successive approximations

$$\Phi_{n+1}(\xi, \eta) = f(\xi, \eta) - \int_0^1 \int_0^1 [A + A^2(X - X_1)(Y - Y_1)] f(\xi, \eta)\, dY_1 dX_1,$$

and according to the second boundary condition

$$\psi_0(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n \rho^{-4n}; \quad \psi_1(\xi) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n \rho^{-4n}.$$

These considerations lead to infinite systems of linear algebraic equations for the
forces described. A particular case of a shell with given dimensions is worked out,

Card 2/3

L [illegible] EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(v)/EWP(k)/EWA(h)/ETC(m) IJP(c) WW/EM
ACC NR: [illegible] SOURCE CODE: UR/0198/65/001/012/0120/0122

AUTHORS: [illegible], G. A. (Kiev); Babich, I. Yu. (Kiev)

ORG: Institute of Mechanics, AN UkrSSR (Institut mekhaniki, AN UkrSSR)

TITLE: Concentration of forces in a spherical shell around a square opening

SOURCE: Prykladnaya mekhanika, v. 1, no. 12, 1965, 120-122

TOPIC TAGS: shell, spherical shell, stress analysis, stress computation, shell theory

ABSTRACT: The authors solve the problem of the concentration of stresses around a square opening in a spherical shell. Use is made of the basic integral equation set forth by G. N. Savin (Kontsentratsiya napryazheniy okolo otverstiy v obolochkakh. Sb. Teoriya plastin i obolochek, Izd-vo AN UkrSSR, K, 1962). The stressed condition of a spherical shell undergoing a uniform internal pressure of intensity p is given by the integral form

$$U(\xi,\eta)=f(\xi,\eta)-\lambda\int_0\int_0 K(\xi,\eta,t,\tau)U(t,\tau)\,dt\,d\tau;$$

$$f(\xi,\eta)=\varphi_0(\xi)+\psi_0(\eta)+X\varphi_1(\xi)+Y\psi_1(\eta);$$

$$K(\xi,\eta,t,\tau)=\left(e^{\xi}-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3\xi}\right)\left(e^{t}-\frac{1}{3}e^{-3t}\right);$$

$$X=e^{\xi}+\frac{1}{9}e^{-3\xi},\quad Y=e^{\eta}+\frac{1}{9}e^{-3\eta},$$

Card 1/3

MOKERALIEV, G.A.

Study of the [illegible] curvilinear hole. Izv. [illegible]. 3 no. 1 [illegible]

1. Azerbaydzhanskiy [illegible]

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

RUDAKOV, M.L.; ZOTEYEV, V.G.; MOKHAYEV, L.V.

Determination of the elements in the position of joints in using open-pit and underground methods of working iron ore deposits. Trudy Inst. gor. dela UFAN SSSR no.5:107-111 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Joints (Geology)) (Iron mines and mining) (Mine surveying)

[illegible] (7)

A curve of this expression is consistent with the experimental results of numerous authors. Expressions and curves are also given for the limiting speed of circulation against the pressure and the steam content by weight; for the relationship between the limiting speed by weight and pressure and steam content by volume; between the limiting speed by weight and pressure and steam content by weight. Experimental results indicate that the upper limit of steam content for which the expressions given are valid is $\beta = 0.85$ to 0.9. They apply for moderate rates of heat flow not exceeding 50000 kcal/m^2 hour. At higher rates the values of the limiting speed of laminated flow increase. There are 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut (Moscow Power Engineering Institute)

Card 3/3

of the phases, and equations of their mechanical interaction on the boundary of separation, provide a number of governing criteria; a criterial equation is written as follows:

$$w''_p = 0.38 \frac{d^{0.5}}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{\gamma' - \gamma''}}} \qquad (5)$$

where w''_p is the actual speed of the steam phase in m/sec; d is the pipe diameter; σ is the surface tension and β is the volumetric steam content of the flow. This expression is compared with the work of other authors and is considered to be valid over a wider pressure range. For practical calculations it is often convenient to use the steam content by weight rather than by volume and in this case the following substitution is made

$$\frac{\beta}{(1-\beta)} = \frac{x}{(1-x)} \cdot \frac{\gamma'}{\gamma''}$$

which gives the following expression

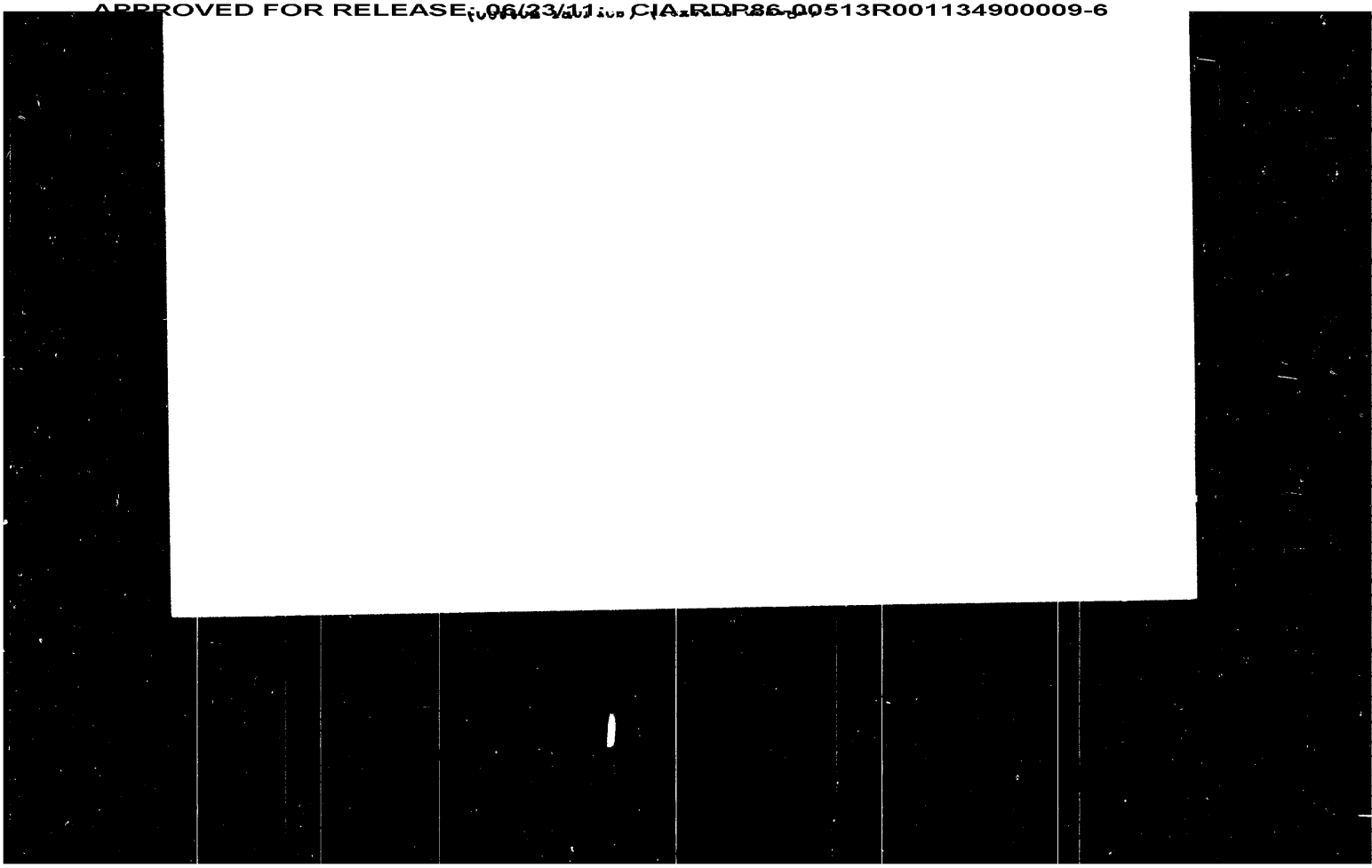
Serov, Ye.P., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Laminated flow of gas-liquid mixture in horizontal pipes

PERIODICAL: Teploenergetika, no.9, 1962, 49-53

TEXT: When laminated flow occurs in pipes, that is when the mixture flowing in the pipes separates out into two layers, there is considerable risk of overheating the upper part of the pipe which is not so efficiently cooled as the lower. Accordingly, a good deal of work has been done on the motion of two-p... flows. Two approaches are possible: either to determine the limiting conditions of existence of laminated flow and then to select operating conditions so that it cannot occur or to determine the temperature of the upper part of the tube as a function of hydrodynamic factors and thermal loading and then consider the possibility of operating with laminated flow. The former of these two approaches is preferred; for one thing, the laminated flow can lead to corrosion. The differential equations of motion, of each

Card 1/3



MOKHAN BATNAGAR, V.

Cycloveratryl clathrates. Zhur.strukt.khim. 6 no.5:794-795 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Chekhoslovatskaya AN, Brno.

GONCHAR, V. Yu.; YEL'BAKHEY, A. Z.; ZALYUBOVSKIY, I. I.; LUTSIK, V. A.; MOKHAMED, M.F.A.; KHUSKYN, M. N.

"Investigation of proton groups from the reactions $F^{19}(d,p)F^{20}$."

report submitted for All-Union Conf on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, 14-22 Feb 54.

Atomic Comm, CAR, g. Kair.

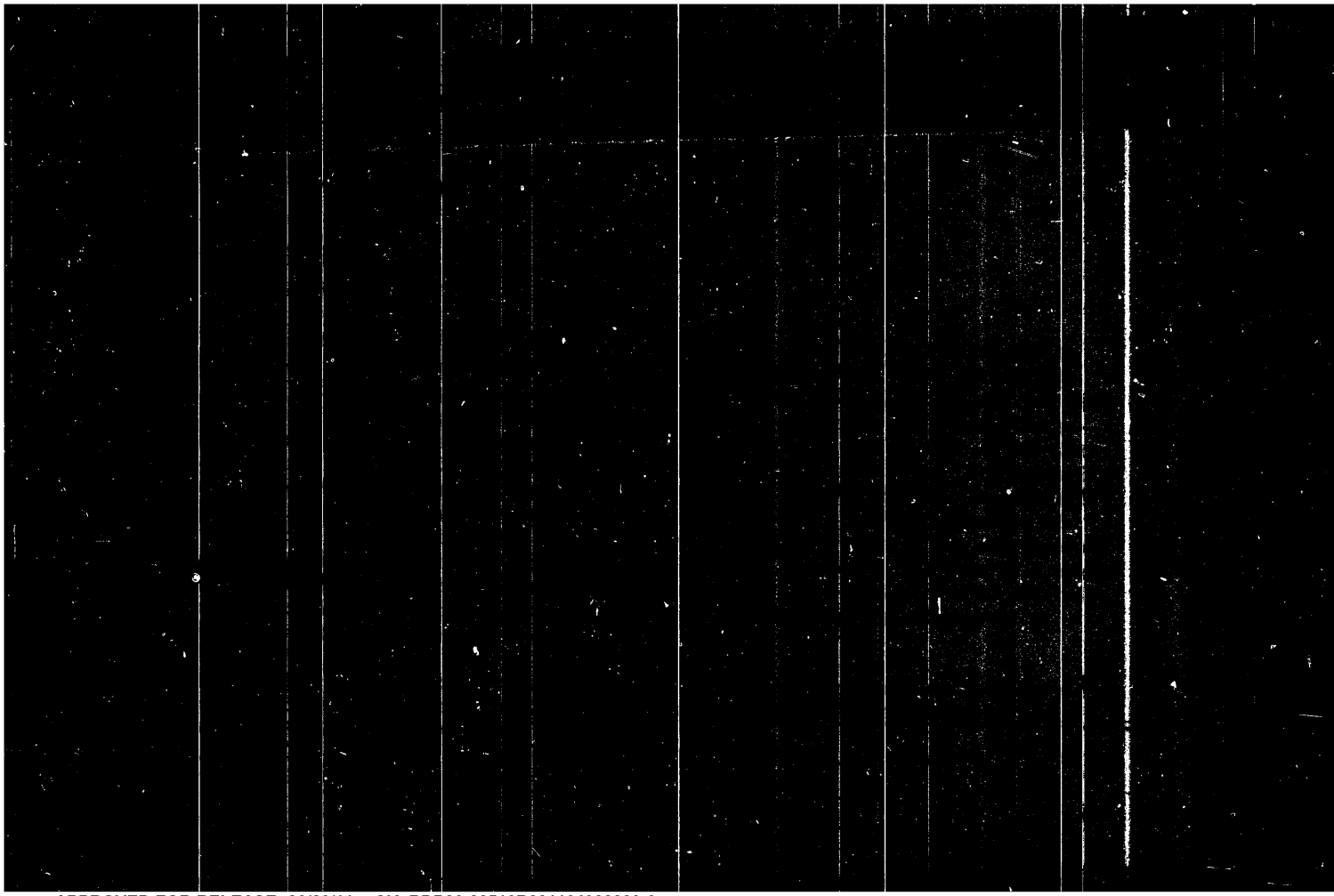
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

KULIYEV, I.P.; MOKHALOV, M.N.; GUZIK, I.S.

Results of and prospects for using floating rigs. Azerb. neft. khoz. 39 no.11:46-48 N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Caspian Sea--Oil well drilling, Submarine--Equipment and supplies)

UPOR, E. (Pecs, Hanjnoczi J.u.25/a); YURCHIK, I. [Jurcsik, I.] (Pecs, Jozsef u.19); MOKHAI, M. [Mohai, M.] (Pecs, III., 39-es Mandar ut 4/1)

Experience with analysing rocks of minute throium content and the rapid determination of throium by means of arsenazo III. Acta chimica Hung 37 no.1:1-15 '63.



USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Narcotics. V

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 9, 1958, 42245.

Author : Kiverin, M. D.; Mokeyeva, Z. N.; Tsaregorodtsev, A. I.

Inst : Not Given.

Title : The Effect of Magnesium Anesthesia on Blood Glycolysis and Sugar Content of the Blood and Skin.

Orig Pub: Vopr. med. Khimii, 1956, 2, No 2, 103-108.

Abstract: Following intravenous injection in rabbits of a 25% solution of magnesium sulfate (I) in doses of 3.5-4.5 ml/kg an elevation of blood sugar (BS) to 380-400% was observed, as well as an increase of the skin sugar content. The increase of the rate of glycolysis of the whole blood did not change under conditions of ether anesthesia or urethane sleep. After injection of I, 2ml of 10% solution

Card 1/2

MOKEYEVA, Ye.A.; BOGDANOVA, O.Kh.

Activity of potato lenticels in the process of ontogeny.
Uzb. biol. zhur. 7 no.5:15-18 '63. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina i Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

MOKEYEVA, Ye.A. (Tashkent)

Development and structure of the cauline node in the poppy family.
Bot. zhur. 48 no.10:1472-1483 O '63. (MIRA 17:1

MUKEYEVA, Ye.A.

Anatomic structure of herbaceous ombrophytes of the walnut forests of Arslanbob and helophytes of adjacent meadow-steppes. Trudy TashGU no.187:118-139 '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina.
(Arslanbob region--Botany)

KAMASH, S.S. --- (continued) Card 2.
7. Sredneaziatskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (for Pashchenko).
8. Institut botaniki AN UzSSR (for Rozhanovskiy, Mokayeva, Buryakin).
9. Chleny-korrespondenty AN UzSSR (for Avtonomov, Alimov, Yeremenko, Sadykov, Yakhontov). 10. Uzbekskaya Akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Mukhamedzhanov, Ryzhov, Dadabayev, Yeremenko, Zakirov, Mannanov).

(Cotton)

KANASH, S.S., akademik; MAL'TSEV, A.M.; VLASOVA, N.A.; PASHCHENKO, Z.M.; ROZHANOVSKIY, S.Yu.; MAUYER, F.M.; MOKEYEVA, Ye.A.; KLYUYEV, G.A.; BUNYGIN, V.A.; SHLEYKHER, A.I.; RUMI, V.A.; ROMANOV, I.D.; AVTONOMOV, A.I., otv.red.; MUKHAMEDZHANOV, M.V., akademik, glavnyy red.; RYZHOV, S.N., akademik, zamestitel' glavnogo red.; ALIMOV, R.A., red.; DABADAYEV, A.D., akademik, red.; DZHALILOV, Kh.M., kand. ekon.nauk, red.; YEREMENKO, V.Ye., akademik, red.; ZAKIROV, K.Z., akademik, red.; MANNANOV, N.M., akademik, red.; NABIYEV, M.N., akademik, red.; SADYKOV, S.S., red.; TOGOYEV, I.N., kand.ekon.nauk, red.; YAKHONTOV, V.V., red.; KURANOVA, L.I., red.izd-va; RAKHMANOVA, M.D., red.izd-va; BARTSEVA, V.P., tekhn.red.

[Cotton] Khlopchatnik. Tashkent. Vol.3. [Structure and development of cotton] Stroenie i razvitie khlopchatnika. 1960. 402 p. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR, Tashkent. 2. Akademiki UzSSR (for Kanash, Mukhamedzhanov, Zakirov, Nabiyev). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.Lenina (for Kanash). 4. Tsentral'naya selektsionnaya stantsiya Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khlopkovodstva Uzbekskoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Kanash). 5. Tashkentskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut (for Mal'tsev, Shleykher). 6. Institut genetiki i fiziologii rasteniy AN UzSSR (for Vlasova, Mauyer, Klyuyev, Rumi, Romanov).

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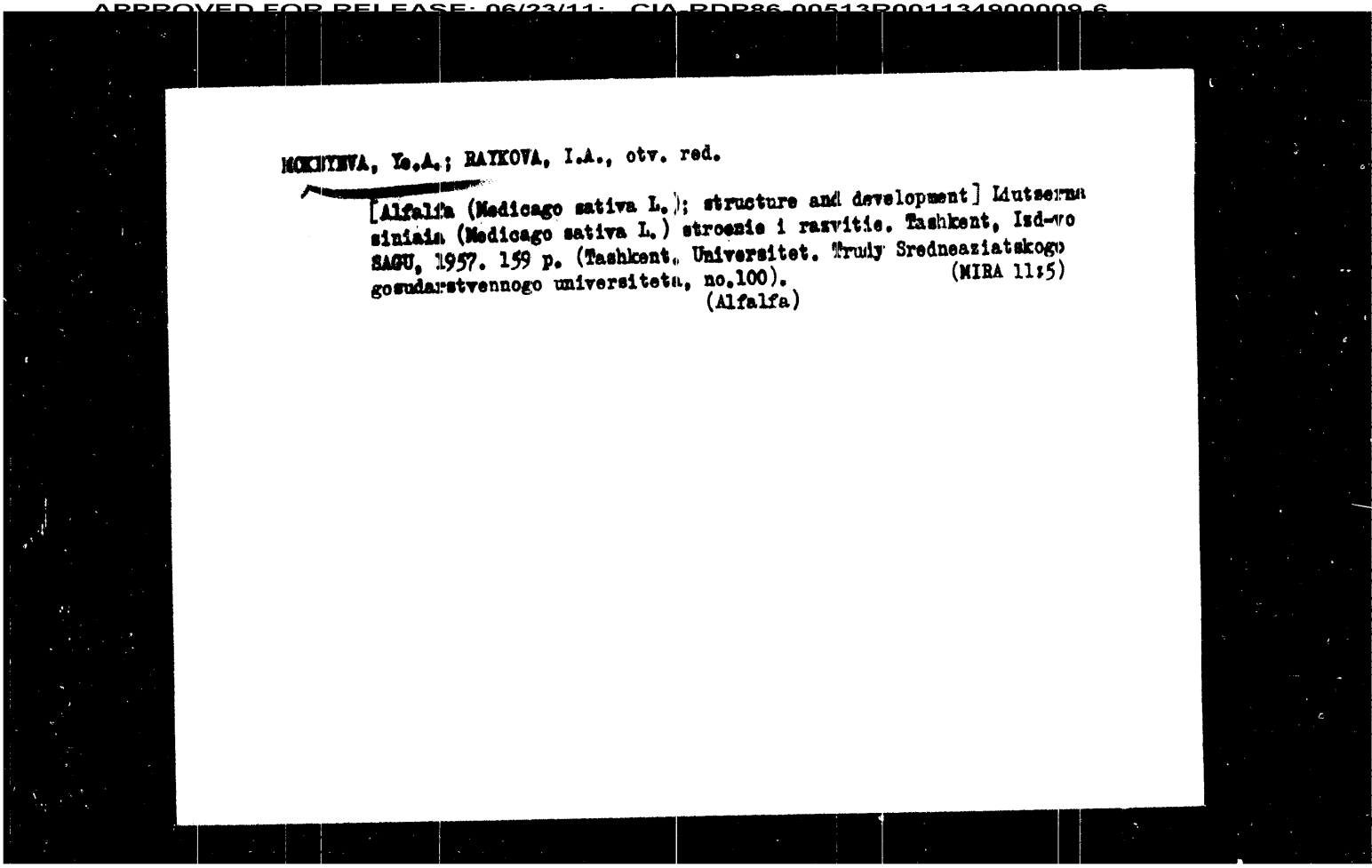


MUKHTAYEVA, Ye.A.; RAYKOVA, I.A., otv. red.

[Alfalfa (Medicago sativa L.); structure and development] Liutserna siniaia (Medicago sativa L.) stroenie i razvitie. Tashkent, Izd-vo SAGU, 1957. 159 p. (Tashkent. Universitet. Trudy Srednеaziatskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta, no.100). (MIRA 11:5)
(Alfalfa)

MOKEYEVA, Ye.A.

Formation of cork in the potato tuber in connection with its development and with injuries practiced to arouse dormant tubers. Bot.zhur.41 no.11:1634-1638 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)

1. Sredneaziatskiy Gosudarstvennyy universitet, Tashkent.
(Potatoes) (Cork)

MOKEYEVA, Ye.A.; IVANOVA-PAROYSKAYA, I.M. [deceased].

Growth and longevity of cotton leaves. Trudy Inst.bot.AN Uz.SSR no.3:129-142 '55. (MLRA 10:1)
(Cotton) (Leaves)

MOKEYEVA, V.I.; FEDOTOVA, K.V.

Elementary cell and space group of hydrosodalite. Kristallografiia 8 no.1:107 Ja-F'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni V.I. Vernadskogo.

MOKEYEVA, V.I.

Symmetry in β-cranophan. Kristallografiia 9 no.2 [illegible]
Mr-Ap'64.

Structure of shlodovskite. Ibid.:227-228

1. Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii imeni
Vernadskogo.

The Crystal Structure of Sklodovskite

SOV/20-124-3-23/67

They are, however, shifted by a half-period with respect to one another along the c-axis. The layers are connected by means of Mg-atoms. In accordance with the structure suggested by the author, sklodovskite has the formula $MgU_2O_2(OH)_2[SiO_4]_2 4H_2O$.

The author thanks Academician N. V. Belov for his useful advice and for his interest in the present paper. There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V. I. Vernadskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute for Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V. I. Vernadskiy of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: September 15, 1958, by N. V. Belov, Academician

SUBMITTED: August 28, 1958

Card 3/3

The Crystal Structure of Sklodovskite

SOV/20-124-3-[illegible]

The present paper, however, mainly uses the central [illegible], of rotation round the axis b. The lack of reflections with $h + k + l = 2n \pm 1$ indicates space-centering of the cell. Other systematic extinctions were not observed, and therefore the crystal belongs to one of the three space groups C_{2h}^3 = I2/m, C_2^3 = I2, C_S^3 = Im. In the initial stage of the present work the space group was not uniquely determined, and only during the determination of structure, the group C_{2h}^3 = I2/m was assumed. From the projections of the Patterson functions parallel to the three coordinate axes the positions of the uranium atoms were then immediately determined: x = 0.259; y = 0; z = 0.115. From these data the projection of electron density on to the xy-plane was then determined. Sklodovskite has the structure of an orthosilicate. Further structural details are given. A table contains the basic axes of sklodovskite structure. The structure of sklodovskite probably consists of layers $\left[(UO_2)_2(SiO_4)_2\right]^{-4}$ which are analogous to the layers of the structure of uranophane

Card 2/3

24(2)

AUTHOR: Mokeyeva, V. I.

TITLE: The Crystal Structure of Sklodovskite (Kristallicheskaya struktura sklodovskita)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 124, Nr 3, pp 578-580 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author investigates Sklodovskite crystals obtained from the Institut geologii rudnykh mestorozhdeniy, petrografii, mineralogii i geokhimii AN SSSR (Institute for the Geology of Ore Deposits, Petrography, Mineralogy, and Geochemistry of the AS USSR). All X-ray pictures were taken of one single crystal having the dimensions 0.05 . 0.07 . 0.4 mm. According to Laue radiograms, the crystal is monoclinic and the paremeters of the space-centered elementary lattice (a = 16.74 Å, b = 7.07 Å c = 6.59Å, β = 96°) agree well with the results obtained by D. H. Gorman (Ref 2). One cell contains 2 formula units of the composition $MgO.2UO_3.2SiO_2.6\text{-}7H_2O$. By means of Cu-radiation the development of the zero-th, first, second, and third contour lines of rotation round the axis b and of the zero-th contour line of rotation round the axes a and c are recorded.

Card 1/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

126-2-18/35

Behaviour of the surface layer of metals after machining and heat treatment.

plastic deformation takes place simultaneously throughout the cross section for polished as well as for rough surface specimens. The ratio of the limit elasticity of the entire specimen to that of its surface layer expresses the effect of stress concentration in the surface layer.
There are 5 figures, 2 tables and 9 references, 7 of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: June 23, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Mechanical Engineering, Ac.Sc. USSR. (Institut Mashinovedeniya AN SSSR).

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 5/5

Behaviour of the surface layer of metals after machining and heat treatment.

during machining assumes definite mechanical properties and a definite structure, loses these properties and structure during annealing in vacuum at a temperature above the recrystallization temperature but it assumes new properties, which are clearly pronounced on the diagrams "loading-lattice deformation". To a lesser extent these new properties appear after one hour annealing at 600°C, probably due to the insufficient effect of the temperature and time on their formation. Criteria of the state of the surface layer are: the inclination angle α of the straight line Hock section of the diagram "load--lattice deformation" and the inclination angle α' of the straight line section of the diagram during load relief. The surface layer behaves differently during loading, depending on the smoothness of the surface, the conditions of machining and forming and the regime of subsequent heat treatment. The plastic deformation of the surface layer on polished specimens annealed at 750°C occurs at a lower average stress than that required for plastic deformation to occur throughout the cross section or on analogous rough surface specimens; in the case of annealing at 600°C

Behaviour of the surface layer of metals after machining and heat treatment.

work (Refs.4 and 5). The results are described and discussed. The test data obtained for ten specimens of the Steels 45 and 40 X (0.4-0.5% C, 0.17-0.37% Si, 0.5-0.8% Mn, max 0.3% Cr, max 0.3% Ni, max 0.045% S and max 0.045% P and 0.35 to 0.45% C, 0.17-0.37% Si, 0.50-0.80% Mn, 0.80-1.10% Cr, max 0.4% Ni, max 0.04% S, max 0.04% P respectively) are entered in Table 1. These show that the inclination angle on the diagrams of the individual specimens of the two grades of steel do not have a constant value in spite of the fact that each series of specimens were produced from a single grade of steel and were heat treated in exactly the same way. In the surface layer of five out of six polished specimens the plastic deformation sets in earlier than the plastic deformation throughout the cross section; the graph, Fig.3, shows this quite clearly. Fig.4 shows diagrams for specimens annealed at 600°C for one hour. The graph, Fig.5, shows the diagram of a specimen with a hyperbolic recess whereby the lattice deformation was determined in the apex of the recess. The obtained

 experimental data indicate that the surface layer, which

Behaviour of the surface layer of metals after machining and heat treatment.

by means of this diagram it is easy to establish the dependence of the average deformation of the crystal lattice in a thin layer (about 0.02 mm) on the average stress throughout the cross section in the case of simple tensile stress (Refs. 1 to 3). A typical "load-lattice deformation" diagram is reproduced in Fig.1, p.331. This diagram comprises a well pronounced rectangular section OA corresponding to the range of validity of the Hook law; this is followed by a non-linear section AB corresponding to stresses beyond the limit of elasticity and, finally, by a section BC corresponding to the range of stress relaxation. Of great interest is the nature and conditions of occurrence of the residual deformation of the lattice. However, neither the scientific nor the practical importance of the phenomena detected by the diagram have been fully evaluated or studied in detail. In this paper the authors attempt to elucidate some of the features of the behaviour of the surface layer in a wider sense than was done in their earlier work using fundamentally the same

Card 2/5 experimental technique as was described in their earlier

MOKEYEVA, V. I.

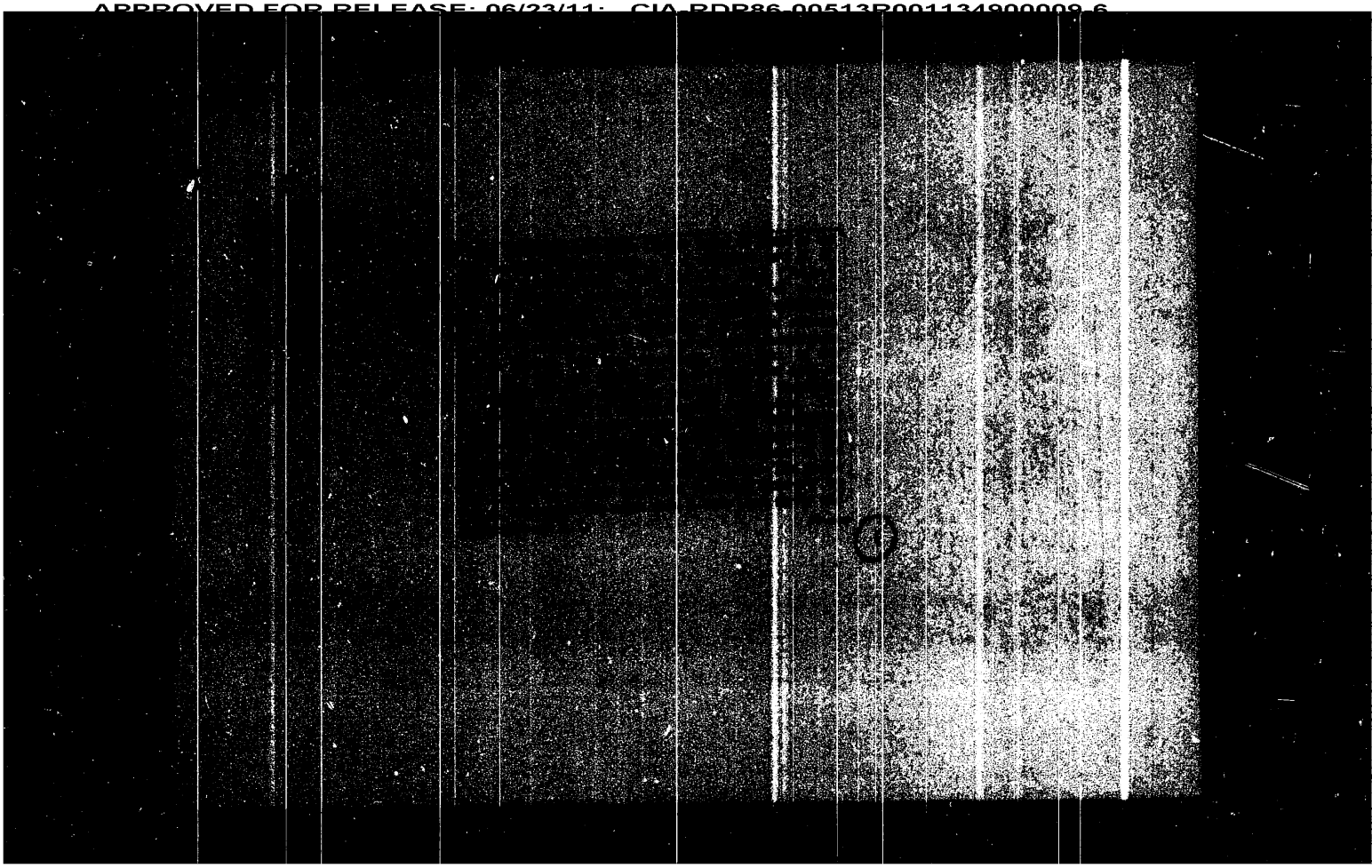
AUTHORS: Rovinskiy, B. M., and Mokeyeva, V. I. 126-2-18/35

TITLE: Behaviour of the surface layer of metals after machining and heat treatment. (Povedeniye poverkhnostnogo sloya metallicheskikh tel, podvergnutykh mekhanicheskoy i termicheskoy obrabotke).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.2, pp. 331-339 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The surface layer of metallic bodies after machining assumes completely different mechanical properties than the core of the metal. The change of the hardness and the other mechanical properties of the surface layer is due to the fact that during machining the crystal grain becomes broken up, micro-stresses occur, the crystal lattice becomes distorted and the phase composition changes. It is usually assumed that annealing above the recrystallization temperature liquidates the damage occurring during machining . However, it is shown in this paper that even after annealing at a high temperature, the layer of the metal adjacent to the surface will behave differently during loading than the metal body as a whole. Some idea on the behaviour of the surface layer can be

Card 1/5 gained from the diagram "load-lattice deformation", since



MOKEYEVA V.I.

BELOV, N.V.; MOKEYEVA, V.I.

The crystal structure of ilvaite. Trudy Inst.kriat. no.9:47-102 '54. (MLRA 7:11)

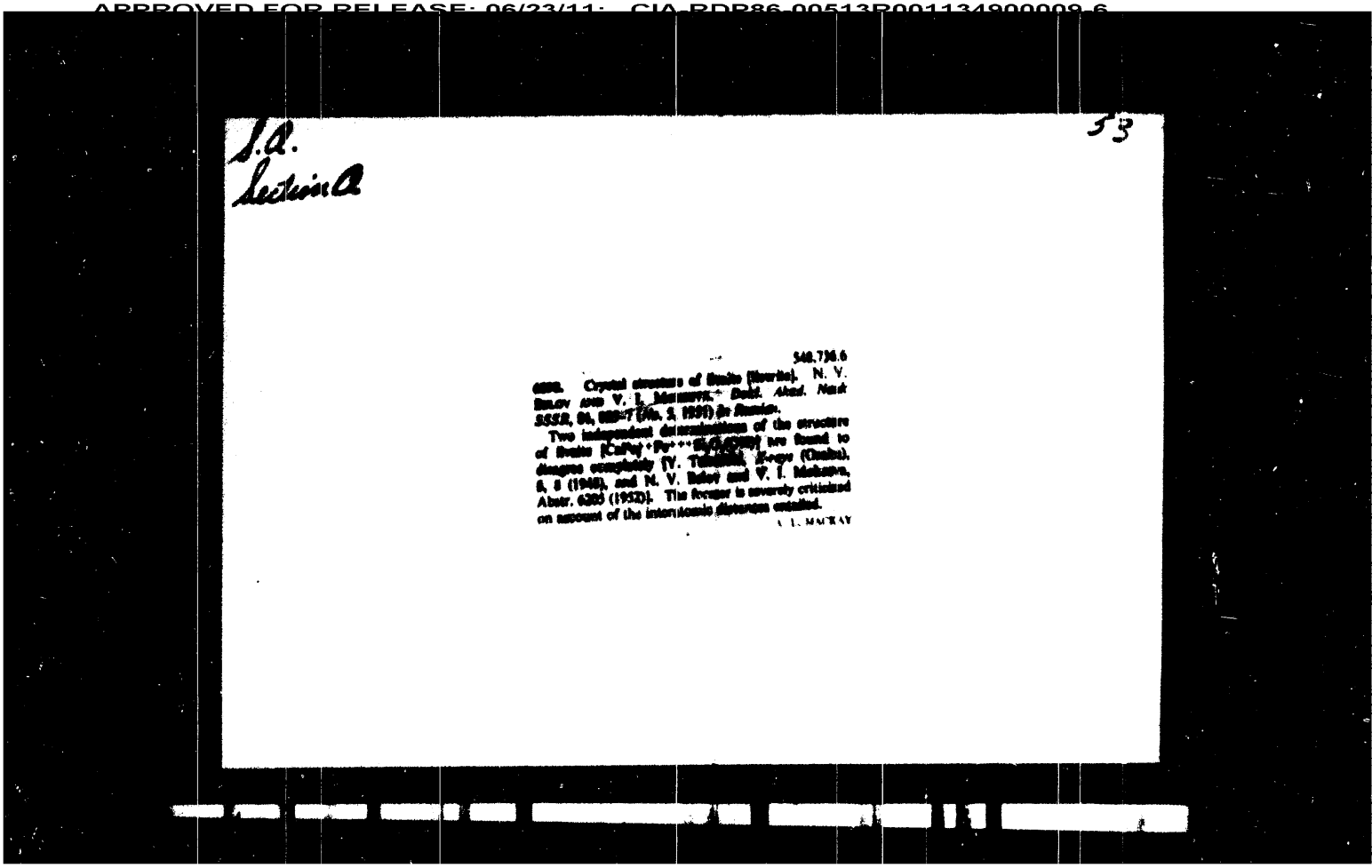
(Ilvaite) (Crystallography)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, V. I.

MOKEYEVA, V. I. -- "Crystal Structure of Ilvaite." Sub 16 Jan 52, Inst of Crystallography. (Dissertation for the degree of Candidate in Physicomathematical Sciences).

SO: Vechernaya Moskva January-December 1952



J.Q.
Section A

53

548.736.6

6898. Crystal structure of Stolzite [Scheelite]. N. V. Belov and V. I. Belousova. Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR, 64, 889-91 (No. 5, 1949) In Russian.

Two independent determinations of the structure of Stolzite [$CaPbO_4$ or $PbCaO_4$] are found to disagree completely [V. Thomassen, Z. expt. (Chaba), 8, 8 (1940), and N. V. Belov and V. I. Belousova, Abstr. 6205 (1952)]. The former is severely criticized on account of the interatomic distances obtained.

L. L. MURRAY

S.A.
Sect. A

M = X-Ray
Crystallography

548.735.2

5468. A general method of solving crystal structures of symmetry D_{2h}^{14} (Pnma). N. V. BELOV AND V. I. MOZGOVA. *Dokl. Akad Nauk, SSSR*, 81, 187–90 (No. 2, 1951).

Many important minerals and synthetic inorganic and organic compounds crystallize with the space group *Pnma* (*Pbnm* in the mineralogical orientation). Conditions are particularly favourable for solution as the heavier atoms generally lie in special positions on the mirror planes. Three Patterson-Harker sections (at $x = \frac{1}{2}$, etc.) give the positions of the heavier atoms, then a Fourier projection on to a mirror plane and a Fourier section halfway between the mirror planes are recommended for finding the remaining atoms. The application of the method to a new structure (ilvite) and to the verification of the structure of olivine will be published later.

A. L. MACKAY

MCKEYEVA, V. I. ; BELOV, N. V.

Crystallography

Application of methods of harmonic analysis for establishing parameters of crystal structures based on standard powder X-ray diffraction patterns. Trudy Inst. Krist., No. 5, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

ZAYTSEV, V.M.; MOKEYEVA, V.A.

Two-center integrals of the theory of molecules. Zhur.strukt. khim. 4 no.5:734-738 S-O '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni A.M.Gor'kogo.

GLADKINA, T.S.; MEYYER, M.N.; MOKEYEVA, T.M.

Intraspecific variations in small rodents. Dokl.AN SSSR 148 no.4:962-965 F '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy. Predstavleno akademikom Ye.N.Pavlovskim.
(Zoology—Variation) (Rodentia)

MOKEYEVA, T.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MEYYER, M.N., kand.biolog.nauk

Rodents as pests of grain crops and pastures in the Tuva A.S.S.R.
Zashch. rast. ot vred. i bol. 8 no.1:26-27 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Tuva A.S.S.R.--Rodent control)

GLAIKINA, T.S.; MEYYER, M.N.; MOKEYEVA, T.M.

Morphological and physiological characteristics of two subspecies of the steppe lemming Lagurus lagurus abacanicus Serebr. and L. L. agressus Serebr. Zool. zhur. 41 no.2:260-274 F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Laboratory of the Forecasts, All-Union Institute of Plant Protection, Leningrad.

(Lemmings)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, TATYANA M., MEYER, MARINA N., GLADKIH, TAMARA, S.

"Materials on the intraspecific morpho-physiological variability of Lagurus lagurus Pall in Russia."

report presented at the Intl. Symposium on Methods of Theriological Investigation. Brno, Czech.,

4 Sept, 1960

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, T.M.; VAVER, L.D.

Some data on the effect of zinc phosphide on the lesser suslik kept in an area seeded with baits containing this poison.
Trudy VIZR no.12:130-137 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Zinc phosphide) (Susliks)

MOKEYEVA, T.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Effect of certain ecological and physiological factors on the resistance of the lesser suslik (Citellus pygmaeus) to zinc phosphide. Trudy VIZR no.12:115-129 '58.
(MIRA 13:5)

(Suslika) (Zinc phosphide)

GLADKINA, T.S., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MOKEYEVA, T.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Food specialization of the gerbils Rhombomys optimus Lich. and Meriones erythrourus in southern Uzbekistan. Trudy VIZR no.12:74-92 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Uzbekistan--Gerbils)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, T.M., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; SKHOLL', Ya.O., kand. biologicheskikh nauk

Features of the nutrition of the lesser suslik (Citellus pygmaeus) in the Ukraine and in western Kazakhstan. Trudy VIZR no.12:51-73 '58. (MIRA 13:5)
(Susliks)

MOKEYEVA,T.M.

Seasonal peculiarities of reactions of the lesser suslik to grain treated with zinc phosphide; summary of a report. Trudy probl. i tem.sov.no.5:61-63 '55. (MLRA 8:12)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut zashchity rasteniy, Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina
(Susliks) (Pesticides)

1. [redacted]KEYEVA, T. M. and POLYAKOV, I. Ya.

2. USSR (600)

4. Amu Darya Valley - Rodentia

7. Nesokia indica Gray in the delta of the Amu Darya and problems in the fight against it in connection with the construction of the Main Turkmen Canal. Zool.zhur. 31 No. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953. Unclassified.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEEVA, T. N. i VELICHKO, N. A.

25637

O. Nekotorykh Kharakternykh Dogrut. [illegible]

SO: LETOPIS No. 34

PAL'KENSHTEYN, B.Yu., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; MOKEYEVA, T.M.

Prospects for flooding burrows with enteric poisons in controlling murine rodents. Trudy VIZR no.1:186-190 '48. (MIRA 11:7)
(Rodent control)

AOKSYUVA, T.A.

Minutes of a meeting of the hematological section of the Moscow Society of Therapeutics held on October 25, 1956. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.4:63-65 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)
(BLOOD--DISEASES)

MOKEYEVA, R.N.; TSARFIN, Ya.A.

Gas chromatographic determination of acetaldehyde and propylene oxide impurities in ethylene oxide. Zav. lab. 31 no.9:1053-1054 '65.
(MIRA 18:10)

1. Vladimirskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskikh smol.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, R.A.; RUTBERG, R.A.; CHERNYAK, V.Ya.; MALLER, A.R.; PAPUSH, N.D.; SOBOLEVA, Yu.G.; RAKHMAYEVA, V.A.; KHUTSISHVILI, G.E.

Use of plasmapheresis in macroglobulinemic reticulosis; Waldenström's disease. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 9 no.12:33-40 D '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Gematologicheskaya klinika (zav. - prof. M.S. Dul'tsin) i laboratoriya fraktsionirovaniya belkov (zav. - prof. G. Ya.Rozenberg) TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (direktor - dotsent A. Ye. Kiselev), Moskva.

FINOVSKAYA, I.V.; ORLOVA, L.D.; MOKEYEVA, R.A.

Minutes of the meetings of the Hematological Section of the Moscow Therapeutic Society. Probl. gemat. i perel. krovi 8 no.1:54-60 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(HEMATOLOGY—CONGRESSES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, R. A.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Use of myelosan and dopan in the treatment of chronic myeloleucosis." Moscow, 1961. 13 pp; (Ministry of Public Health RSFSR, Moscow Medical Stomatological Inst); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 204)

TERENT'YEVA, E.I., doktor biolog.nauk; MOKEYEVA, R.A.

Effect of certain chemical preparations on hemopoietic elements in tissue culture. Probl.gemat.i perel.krovi 4 no.9:29-35 S '59.
(MIRA 13:1)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.
(MARROW pharmacol.)
(ANTINEOPLASTIC AGENTS pharmacol.)

FRINOVSKAYA, I.V.; MOKEYEVA, R.A.

Minutes of a meeting of the hematology section of the Moscow Therapeutics Society with the Society of Oncologists, November 27, 1958. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 4 no.7:56-57 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)

(LEUKEMIA)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, R.A. (Moskva)

Method for treating chronic myeloleukosis with myelosan.
Klin.med. 36 no.7:89-93 Jl '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).
(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, ther.
busulfan (Rus))
(BUSULFAN, ther. use.
leukemia, myelocytic (Rus))

MOKHYEVA, R.A.

Result of use of dopan in treatment of chronic myeloleukosis.
Sov.med. 22 no.9:42-46 S '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz gematologicheskoy kliniki TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i perelivaniya krovi Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR (dir. -deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskiy nauk SSSR prof. A.A. Bagdasarov).

(LEUKEMIA, MYELOCYTIC, ther.
5-(-chloroethyl) amino-4-methyl-uracil (Rus))
(NITROGEN MUSTARDS, ther. use
5-(-chloroethyl) amino-4-methyl-uracil in myelocytic leukemia (Rus))
(URACIL, ther. use
same (Rus))

Mokrieva, R.D.

MOKRIYEVA, R.A.

Minutes of sessions of the hematology section of the Moscow Society of Therapeutics, October 30, November 27, and December 25, 1956. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.6:56-59 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Sekretar' Gematologicheskoy sektsii Moskovskogo terapevticheskogo obshchestva
(HEMATOLOGY)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

МОКЕЕВА Р.А.

DUL'TSIN, M.S., professor; BYUR, L.S.; MOKEYEVA, R.A.

Result of using new drugs in the treatment of leukemia [with summary in English, p.67]. Probl.gemat. i perel.krovi 2 no.4 30-41 Jl-Ag '57. (MLRA 10:10)

1. Iz TSentral'nogo ordena Lenina instituta gematologii i pereliva-niya krovi (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR prof. A.A.Bagdasarov) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(LEUKEMIA, therapy,
busulfan (Rus))
(BUSULFAN, therapeutic use,
leukemia (Rus))

MOKEYEVA, R.A.

Minutes of the session of the Hematological Section of the Moscow Therapeutic Society held on June 26, 1956. Probl.gemat. i perel. krovi 2 no.3:59-61 My-Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(BLOOD)

MOKLYEVA, N.P.

Duration of mitotic cycle and cell interphase stages in the primary culture of embryonic human fibroblasts. Genetika no.1:159-[illegible] '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR, Moskva.

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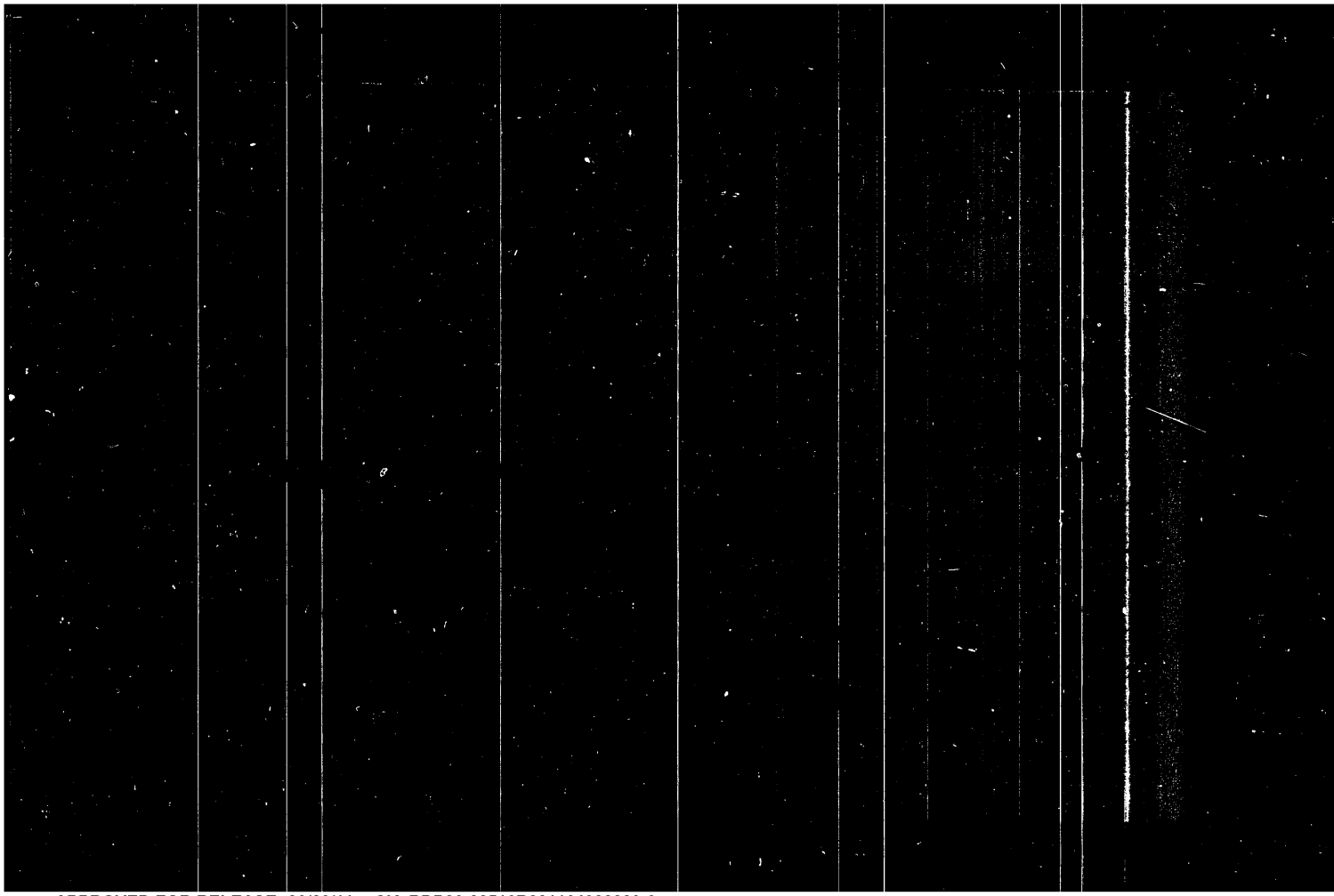

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, N. [illegible]

[illegible]gae of [illegible]. [illegible] Zool. Inst. [illegible].

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

MOKEYEVA, N.P.

New data on the phytoplankton of the middle course of the Amur River. Trudy Gidrobiol. ob-va 13:90-93 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, biologo-pochvennyy fakul'tet.

MOKEYEVA, N. B., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "On Question of Carbon Exchange in Hypertonic Condition," Karaganda, 1961, 17 pp. (1st Leningrad Med. Inst.) 375 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 286).

ACC NR: AP7003150

absorption band of Pr^{3+} ions a sensitized luminescence of Yb^{3+} takes place. On the other hand, conditions exist for the resonance transfer of excitation energy from Yb^{3+} to Pr^{3+}. Thus, the praseodymium is simultaneously a sensitizer and a quencher for ytterbium luminescence. The quenching effect of praseodymium exceeds its sensitizing effect on ytterbium. In Nd—Pr a similar phenomenon takes place during interaction of the activator pair Nd and Pr. The presence of Nd^{3+} ions provokes quenching of Pr^{3+} luminescence in bands which are bound with transitions from the $^1D_2$ level. The praseodymium ions on their part render a strong quenching effect upon the luminescence of neodymium. The authors thank P. P. Feofilov for his constant interest and attention to the work and V. P. Kolobkov for useful discussions. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [WA-14] [JA]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 28Feb66/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 003/

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7003150 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/005/006/0730/0734

AUTHOR: Mokeyeva, G. A.; Reyshakhrit, A. L.; Lun'kin, S. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonradiative transfer of excitation energy between Yb^{3+}, Nd^{3+}, and Pr^{3+} ions in silica glass

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 5, no. 6, 1966, 730-734

TOPIC TAGS: excitation energy, ion energy, ion interaction, SILICATE GLASS, RARE EARTH

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made of the transfer of excitation energy in silica glass activated simultaneously with two and three rare-earth ions. The investigation of the interaction of Yb—Nd, Yb—Pr, and Nd—Pr ion pairs was based on the dependence of intensity and the duration of rare-earth ion luminescence on the concentration. The pair interaction is rather complicated: the nonradiative energy transfer can proceed in several ways and all three activators can serve as donors and acceptors of excitation energy. In the case of the interaction of Yb—Nd pairs with the simultaneous activation of glasses with Nd^{3+} and Yb^{3+} ions, a sensitized luminescence of of ytterbium results from the nonradiative transfer of energy from neodymium ions in the $^4F_{3/2}$ state to the unexcited ytterbium ions. This leads to an attenuation of the intensity and to a shortening of the luminescence duration of neodymium. A reverse energy transfer from ytterbium to neodymium does not occur. In Yb—Pr the interaction of Yb^{3+} and Pr^{3+} ions is of a dual nature. On the one hand, during excitation in the

Card 1/2 UDC: 666.11.01:535.37+535.34

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ACC NR: AP6010449

nescence excitation source was generally a mercury lamp with a 436 mμ glass filter. A diffraction monochromator was used for excitation in some cases. The luminescence lifetime was measured either with a pulsed tau-meter in combination with a diffraction monochromator to isolate certain sections of the luminescence spectrum, or by an ultratau-meter and a set of light filters. The first method gave the best spectral resolution while the second gave the highest accuracy for determination of τ^2. Absorption and luminescence spectra are given for glass containing 0.2% Pr_2O_3. The experimental data show a high probability for nonradiative transitions from ^3P levels to lower-lying states, particularly to the $^1D_2$ level which is the initial state for a number of intense radiative transitions in the red region of the spectrum. When the temperature is reduced to 77°K, there is a redistribution of intensities in the luminescence spectrum of trivalent praseodymium favoring the blue-green bands. It is shown that there is a nonradiative transfer of excitation energy between praseodymium ions and between praseodymium and ytterbium ions which results in concentration quenching of Pr luminescence in the first case and luminescence sensitization of Yb in the second. Quenching due to nonradiative energy transfer from praseodymium to ytterbium is less effective when the temperature is reduced to 77°K which may be due to a reduction in the overlapping of levels. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 2 tables. [14]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 10Mar65/ ORIG REF: 007/ OTH REF: 002
ATD PRESS: 4241

Card 2/2 LC

L 31006-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t) IJP(c) JD/JG/WH
ACC NR: AP6010449 SOURCE CODE: UR/0368/66/004/003/0245/0251

AUTHOR: Mokeyeva, G. A.; Lun'kin, S. P.; Feofilov, P. P.

ORG: none

TITLE: Luminescence of praseodymium in silicate glasses

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 4, no. 3, 1966, 245-251

TOPIC TAGS: praseodymium, ytterbium, luminescence spectrum, silicate glass, low temperature effect

ABSTRACT: Data are given from a study of spectrally luminescent characteristics of silicate glasses activated by praseodymium ions. The trivalent praseodymium cation has two $4f$ electrons and a comparatively small number of singlet ($^1S_0$, $^1G_4$, $^1D_2$, $^1I_6$) and triplet (^3H, ^3F, ^3P) levels. Absorption and luminescence of crystals and glasses activated by praseodymium are determined by forbidden transitions between these levels. The absorption spectra of the glasses were studied in the spectral region below 1μ using an SF-4 spectrophotometer, and in the region of longer waves on the automatic SV-50 spectrophotometer made by the Shimadzu Company. The luminescence spectra were recorded on installations with diffraction monochromators and FEU-38 photomultipliers, a cooled FEU-22 photomultiplier and a cooled lead sulfide photoresistor. Electronic EPPV-60-3M and PS1-02 potentiometers were used for recording the spectra. The lumi-

UDC: 535.37

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AT6034036

average lifetime in the $^5D_3$ state and greatly weakened the short-wave band of luminescence. At the same time, a clear decrease in duration of luminescence in the 542 mμ band indicates that quenching develops at the $^5D_4$ level of Tb. An examination of the absorption spectra and of the duration of luminescence of Tb and Dy shows that the duration for Tb is substantially greater than that for Dy, but the molar coefficient of absorption for Tb (484 and 489 mμ) is about half the value of the 472 mμ band for Dy. This means that energy transfer takes place both by radiation from Dy to Tb and by nonradiative resonance from Tb to Dy. These results indicate that it is impossible to compute lowering of the threshold of excitation of the exciting radiation in glass excited by Tb and Dy as compared with pure Tb glass. The authors express their thanks to A. P. Abramov for his aid in the luminescent measurements. Orig. art. has: 4 figures.

SUB CODE: 07, 20/ SUBM DATE: 25May66

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6034036 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0143/0146

AUTHORS: Karapetyan, G. O.; Mokeyeva, G. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Energy transfer in glass activated by terbium and dysprosium

SOURCE: Simpozium po spektroskopii kristallov, soderzhashchikh redkozemel'nyye elementy i elementy gruppy zheliza. Moscow, 1965. Spektroskopiya kristallov (Spectroscopy of crystals); materialy simpoziuma. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 143-146

TOPIC TAGS: activation energy, glass, spectrophotometry, terbium, dysprosium, luminescence, mercury lamp, spectrophotometer / Unicam SP-700 spectrophotometer, DRSh-250 mercury lamp

ABSTRACT: Studies were made on phosphate, silicate, and borate glasses of rather simple composition with varying quantities of Tb and Dy. Concentrations of Tb ranged from 1 to 10%, of Dy from 1 to 8%. Absorption spectra were recorded on a Unicam SP-700 spectrophotometer. Luminescence spectra were obtained in the range 400 to 1000 mμ at temperatures of 300 and 77K. Excitation was produced in the regions of 365 and 404 mμ by a DRSh-250 mercury lamp. It was found that an increase in Tb content in the glass led to a linear increase in luminescence, but the duration of luminescence did not depend on the concentration, attesting to reabsorption in the energy transfer from Dy to Tb. It was found that an increase in Dy content diminished the

Card 1/2

On the dependence of the fluorescence... S/051/62/012/005/006/021
E039/E120

concentration of activator increases from very small values up to pure n-xylene. It is proposed that the observed effects in concentrated solutions of benzene and toluene can be explained by the existence of fluorescent dimers of these compounds. This hypothesis is confirmed by investigating the temperature dependence of the fluorescence spectrum for benzene. It is shown that a formula for the diffusion quenching of fluorescence by extraneous substances can be used in the case of oxygen quenching of the fluorescence of solutions of the investigated materials in saturated hydrocarbons.
There are 4 figures and 1 table.

SUBMITTED: April 5, 1961

Card 2/2

S/051/62/012/005/002/021
E039/E120

AUTHORS: Ivanova, T.V., Mokeyeva, G.A., and Sveshnikov, B.Ya.

TITLE: On the dependence of the fluorescence of solutions of benzene, toluene and n-xylene on concentration of fluorescent material

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, v.12, no.5, 1962, 586-592

TEXT: The effect of concentration of the fluorescent materials on the fluorescence of benzene, toluene and n-xylene in deaerated solutions of alcohol, hexane and octane is investigated. It is shown that the fluorescence spectrum for solutions of n-xylene is practically unaffected by changes in concentration from 0.1 mole/litre up to the pure material. The fluorescence spectrum for toluene and more particularly for benzene shows a marked increase in intensity at the longer wavelengths for very high concentrations of activator. Curves showing the dependence of the duration and yield of fluorescence on concentration of activator for benzene and toluene pass through a minimum, while for n-xylene the duration and yield decrease continuously as the

Card 1/2

MOKEYEVA, G.A.; SVESHNIKOV, B.Ya.

Mechanism of the transition of excited molecules of organic compounds to the metastable state. Opt. i spektr. 10 no. 1:86-90 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:1)
(Spectrum, Molecular) (Phosphorescence) (Fluorescence)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6

84684

S/051/60/009/005/005/019
E201/E191

Concentration Quenching of Luminescence of Organic Phosphors

luminescence of alcohol solutions is due to molecular association. In the case of boron-glycerine phosphors there is no evidence for molecular association. It was found that fluorescein molecules going over into the phosphorescence state are quenched at the fluorescent level. Concentration quenching occurred in molecules in the metastable state. The nature of changes in the relative yield and duration of phosphorescence of boron-glycerine phosphors on increasing fluorescein concentration was unusual: the yield decreased more slowly than the duration (Fig.7). At high concentrations fluorescein formed molecular aggregates and this was accompanied by departures from the exponential decay of phosphorescence (Fig.8). These aggregates were not associates since their formation did not alter the absorption spectra.
There are 8 figures, 1 table and 9 references: 7 Soviet, 1 German and 1 mixed (German and Soviet).

SUBMITTED: February 27, 1960

Card 3/3

S/051/60/009/005/005/019
E201/E191

Concentration Quenching of Luminescence of Organic Phosphors

By the total luminescence the authors mean the sum of short-wavelength phosphorescence (α-phosphorescence) and fluorescence. Figs 4-8 and a table on page 604 show the effect of increasing the fluorescein concentration (10^{-4} to 10^{-2} g/g) on various properties of boron-glycerine phosphors. Figs 4-6 give the absorption and luminescence spectra at 20 °C (Figs 4 and 5) and at -183 °C (Fig. 6). Fig. 7 shows the effect of fluorescein concentration at 20 °C (Fig. 7a) and at -183 °C (Fig 7b), on the total luminescence yield (curves denoted by 1), on the duration of fluorescence (2), on the relative yield of phosphorescence (3), on the duration of phosphorescence (4), and on the duration of phosphorescence corrected for secondary transitions (5). The table gives the effect of fluorescein concentration on the duration of fluorescence of boron-glycerine phosphors at 20 °C. Fig. 8 shows the decay curves of phosphorescence of boron-glycerine phosphors at -183 °C for two concentrations of fluorescein: 5×10^{-4} (curve 1) and 10^{-2} g/g (curve 2). It was found that the effect of increasing trypaflavine concentration on

84684

24.3500 1138 S/051/60/009/005/005/019
E201/E191

AUTHORS: Mokeyeva, G.A., and Sveshnikov, B.Ya.

TITLE: Concentration Quenching of Luminescence of Organic Phosphors

PERIODICAL: Optika i spektroskopiya, 1960, Vol.9, No.5, pp 601-607

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of the activator concentration on the durations, spectra and yields of fluorescence and phosphorescence of sugar and alcohol solutions, activated with trypaflavine, and of boron-glycerine phosphors, activated with fluorescein, at temperatures of 20 °C and -183 °C. Some of the results are given in Figs 1-8. The effect of increasing trypaflavine concentration (10^{-5} to 10^{-2} mole/litre) in alcohol solutions is shown in Figs 1-3. Figs 1 (20 °C) and 3 (-183 °C) give the absorption and luminescence spectra; Fig 2 shows the effect of trypaflavine concentration on the fluorescence yield at 20 °C (curve 1), on the duration of fluorescence at 20 °C (curve 2), on the yield of total luminescence at -183 °C (curve 3), on the duration of phosphorescence at -183 °C (curve 4), and on the relative yield of phosphorescence at -183 °C (curve 5).

Card 1/3

LEYTMAN, M.Z.; ALFEROVA, V.B.; KUZ'MINOVA, M.L.; SLAVINA, Kh.M.; ZHDANOVA, L.D.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; GINZBURG, G.M.; GOTGIL'F, M.M.; SMIRNOVA, T.T.

Study of the effectiveness of subcutaneous immunization against dysentery with Chernokhvostov's alcohol vaccine. Trudy Tash. NIIVS 5:59-71'62. (MIRA 16:10)
(DYSENTERY—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; KOROBKOVA, M.V.

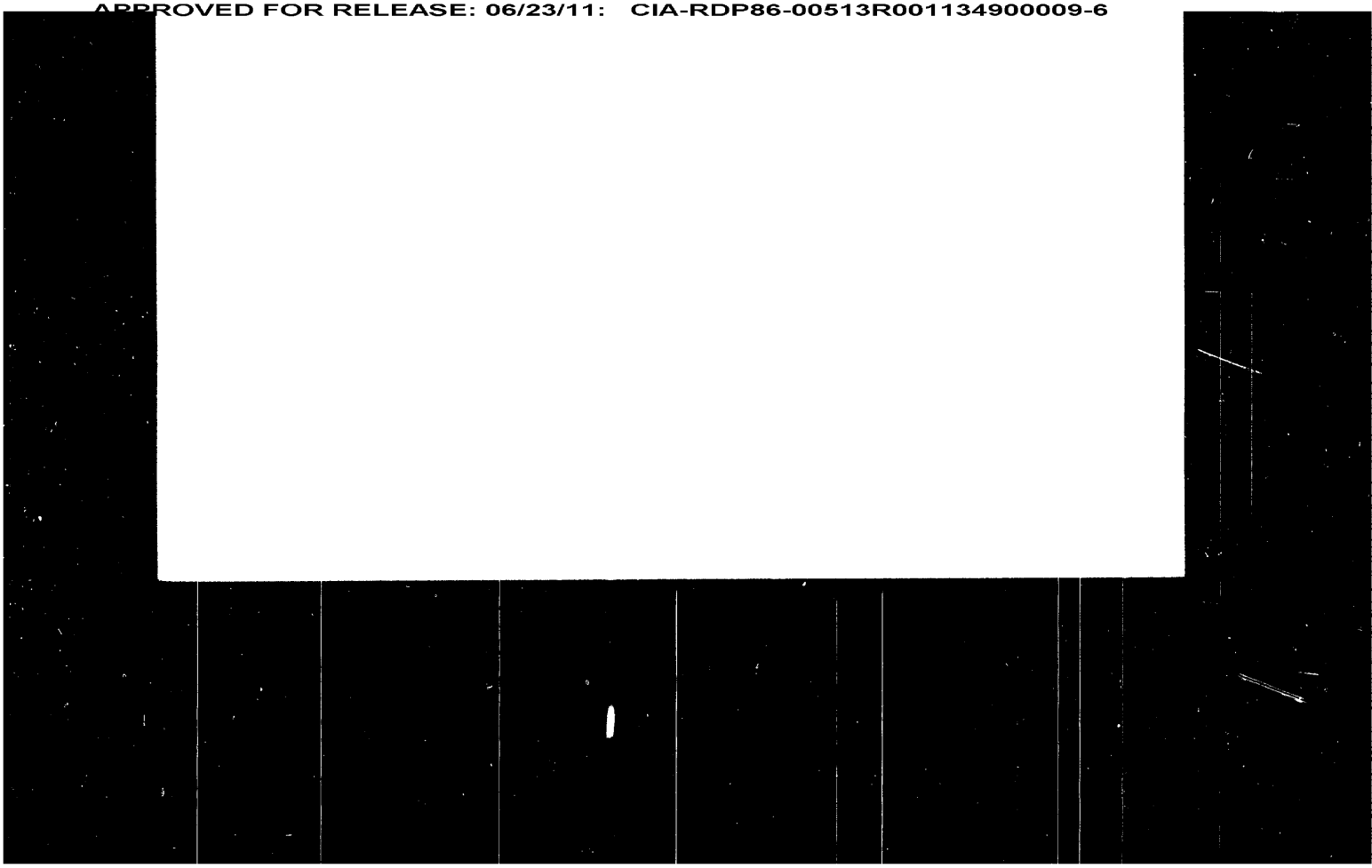
Reactor method of diluting enteric vaccines. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:61-63 '61. (MIRA 15:11)

(VACCINES)

ALFEROVA, V.B.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; BOCACHEVA, P.I.; KOROBKOVA, M.V.

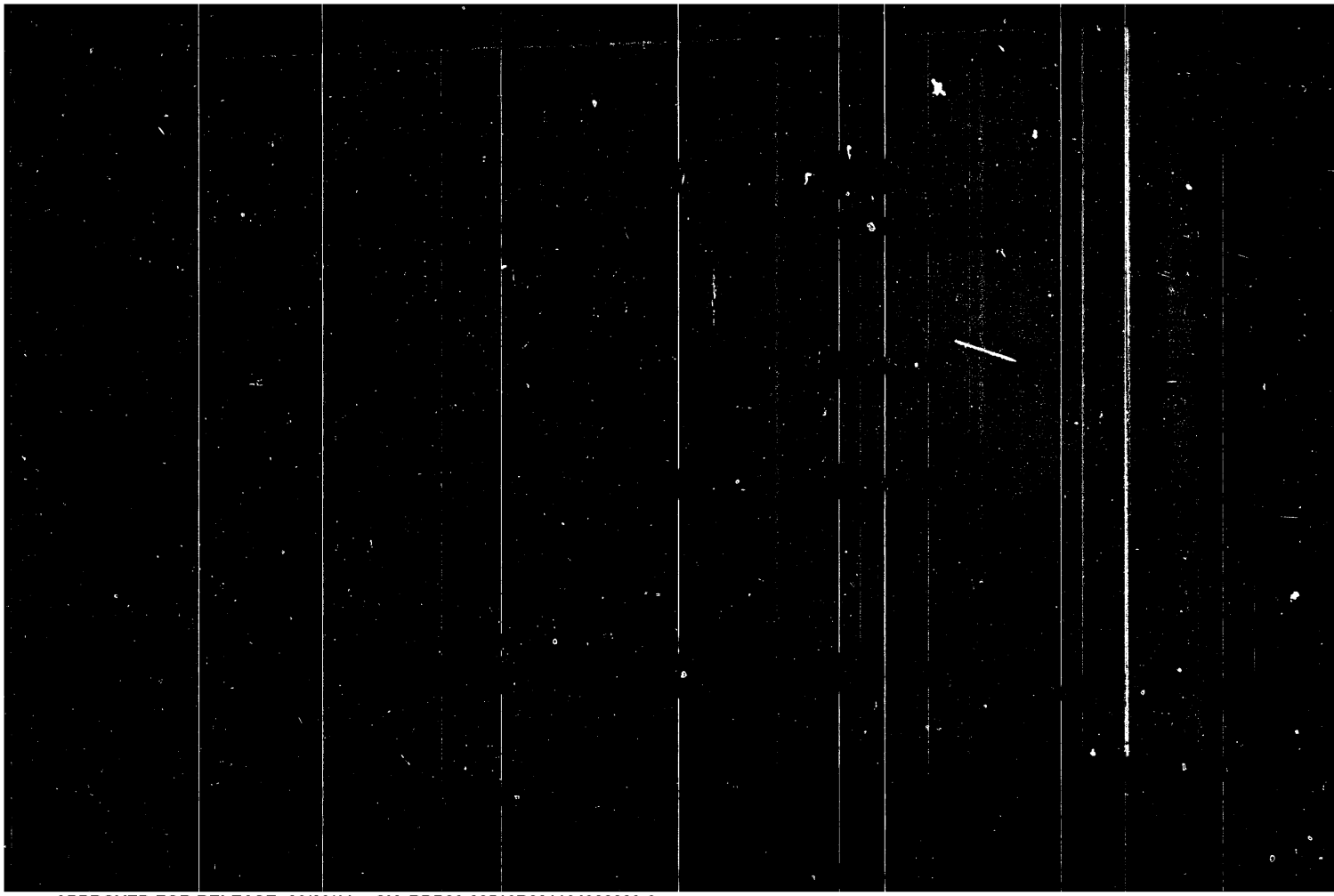
Reactor method of sterilizing a physiological solution. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:57-59 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(SERUM--STERILIZATION)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001134900009-6



ALFEROVA, V.B.; BOGACHEVA, R.I.; KOROTKOVA, T.F.; MOKEYEVA, A.D.; GEORGIYEVSKAYA, N.A.; CHEKUSHIN, A.Ya.

Improvement of the technology for preparing polyvaccine. Trudy TashNIIVS 6:43-52 '61. (MIRA 15:11)
(VACCINES)



USSR/Farm Animals - Cattle. 0-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1958, 30946

Author : Mokeyev O.Yu.
Inst : -
Title : Ways for the Increase of the Meat Qualities of the Red Steppe Cattle.
(Puti povysheniya myasnykh kachestv krasnogo stepnogo skota).

Orig Pub : Sots. tvarinnitstvo, 1957, No 9, 35-38.

Abstract : The meat qualities of the Red Steppe cattle and their crossbreeds were studied at the Experimental Farm of the Institute of Askaniya-Nova. At the age of 18-21 months, 2-2.5 and 4-4.5 years, the fattened castrated bulls were weighing 315, 422 and 675 kg., respectively, and their slaughter output was 50, 53 and 70%. The fattening of cows was yielding an average daily weight gain of 760-980 g., and their slaughter weight was 469 kg.

Card 1/3

POPOV, O.Ya., otv. red.; ZORIN, I.G.[Zorin, I.H.], kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk, red.; MOKEYEV, O.Yu., kand. sel'khoz. nauk, red.; SHUL'ZHENKO, I.F., prof., red.; ZHELIKHOVS'KYI, V.I.[Zhelikhovs'kyi, V.I.], red.

[Possibilities of increasing the production and reducing the cost of beef; materials of a session of the Stock breeding Section of the Scientific Council of the Ministry of Agriculture of the Ukraine] Rezervy zbil'shennia vyrobnytstva i znyzhennia sobivartosti ialovychyny; materialy sesii sektsii tvarynnytstva vchennoi Rady pry MSH URSR. Kyiv, Urozhai, 1965. 178 p. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Ukraine. Ministerstvo sil'skoho hospodarstva URSR.
2. Ministerstvo Sel'skogo khozyaystva Ukr.SSR (for Zorin).
3. Ukrainskaya sel'skokhozyaystvennaya akademiya (for Shul'zhenko).

L 09861-67 EWT(1) GG
ACC NR: AP6031025 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/009/1603/1606

AUTHOR: Mokeyev, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Relationship of charges when switching a diode with a retarding field in the base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 1603-1606

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor diode, retarding electric field, diode switching, dc pulse

ABSTRACT: An attempt has been made to investigate switching of a semiconductor diode with the retarding electric field in the base by a blanking pulse in transmitting pulses of direct current. The calculation of charges, transferred by currents of the first and second phase of the transitory back current, has been carried out. The relationships of charges which characterize the "sharpness" of regeneration and the "quality factor" of the diode, were determined. The relationships obtained can be used for designing equipment using diodes with sharp regeneration. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 9 formulas. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec64/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 003/
UDC: 621.382.23.014.2.001.24

Card 1/1

ACC NR: AP6031024

in its base, with which the influence of the field is noticeable. In operations with shorter d-c pulses, field influence does not manifest itself, and switching occurs in the same way as in the case of a fieldless diode. Orig. art. has: 6 figures, 45 formulas, and a bibliography of 11 titles. [Author's abstract] [D V]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 18Dec64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008/

Card 2/2

L 47479-66 EWT(l)

ACC NR: AP6031071 SOURCE CODE: UR/0109/66/011/009/1593/1602

AUTHOR: Mokeyev, O. K.

ORG: none

TITLE: Short d-c pulse switching of a semiconductor diode with a retarding field in the base

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 11, no. 9, 1966, 1593-1602

TOPIC TAGS: junction diode, retarding field, direct current, pulse, switching transient, semiconductor diode

ABSTRACT: The switching transient is calculated in a semiconductor [illegible] type diode which has a retarding field in its base and is subjected to a [illegible] pulse following the passage of a d-c pulse of arbitrary duration. By means of approximate analysis, the length of the first phase of the inverse [illegible] ("the rod") and the phase of inverse current decay are determined. The influence of the retarding electric field is determined, and the criteria of the [illegible] influence on the nature of the transient are established. It is shown that for [illegible] with any finite retarding field there is a certain minimal duration [illegible]

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.382.23.014.2.018.782.3

MARKUS, John; ALTAYEV, V.Ya., inzh.[translator]; BAYKOVSKIY, V.Ya., inzh. [translator]; ZAYMOVSKIY, Ye.A., inzh.[translator]; KOROVYAKOV, D.B., inzh.[translator]; MOKEYEV, O.K., inzh.[translator]; YAROSHEVSKIY, Yu.A., inzh.[translator]; IVANOV, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; SOKOLOV, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; BASKAKOVA, L.B., red.; DZHATIYEVA, F.Kh., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of electronic control circuits]Skhemy elektronnoi avtomatiki. Pod red. i s predisl. V.A.Ivanova i A.A.Sokolova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry, 1962. 342 p. Translated from the English. (Electronic control) (Electronic circuits) (MIRA 15:12) (Automatic control)

BARYSHNIKOV, K.I.; BRISKIN, A.I.; VOROTYNTSEV, A.P.; GONCHAROV, P.I.; DRUGOV, Yu.V.; LIPSHITS, L.A.; MOKEYEV, N.I.; NAZAROV, A.V.; PETROV, L.P.; SERDYUK, D.S.; SMETANKIN, K.P.; CHERNYAVSKIY, A.A.; ARTEM'YEV, S.G., red.; ZAKHAROVA, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Sanitary and chemical protection; pathology, clinical aspects, and treatment of poisoning. Manual for students and physicians] Sanitarno-khimicheskaia zashchita; patologiia, klinika i terapiia porazhenii otravliaiushchimi veshchestvami. Rukovodstvo dlia studentov i vrachei. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry, 1959. 434 p. (MIRA 13:6)

(CHEMICAL WARFARE--SAFETY MEASURES)

MOKEYEV, N. A.

Fisheries - Caspian Sea Region

Ways for lowering cost and increasing returns on labor inenterprises of the Caspian Basin. Ryb. khoz. 28 no. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accession. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MOKEYEV, Mikhail Yefimovich[deceased]; KOZLOV, Viktor Borisovich; SOKOLIN, N.N., redaktor; VERINA, G.P., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Ultrasonic rail defectoscope of the Central Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of Roads, Railroads and Waterways] Ul'trazvukovoi rel'sovyi defektoskop TsNII MPS. Moskva, Ges. transp. zhel-dor.izd-vo, 1956. 63 p. (MLRA 9:4)
(Railroads--Rails) (Ultrasonic testing)